

Military Role in Spying Too Great, Some Fear

United Press International

Some key senators fear that the military has gained excessive influence in the U.S. intelligence network even though a civilian has been named its top director.

They are concerned about the possibility that Richard Helms, popular director of the Central Intelligence Agency, might have given up considerable influence to his military assistants when he was named over-all czar of the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies.

With his added duties, they fear, Helms will have to turn over many of his CIA responsibilities to Lt. Gen. Robert E. Cushman Jr., a Marine.

Moreover, the Joint Chiefs of Staff and the deputy secretary of Defense have been given a new voice in the intelligence command through membership on a committee under the direction of Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's adviser on national security, to oversee U.S. intelligence activity.

Sens. Stuart Symington, D-Mo., and J. William Fulbright, D-Ark., fear this reorganization means that the Pentagon is taking an increasingly larger role in intelligence activity.

Helms this week told a closed session of the Senate Armed Services Committee that this was not so, but chairman John C. Stennis is conducting an investigation to find out just what the situation is.

Stennis said Helms "assured me that his dominance over it (the CIA), his effectiveness, his power over it will not be diminished one bit."

"No one in the Senate actually knows if there has been any lessening of Helms' influence within (the CIA), his effectiveness, his access to CIA secrets."

Only five members of the Senate and five from the House even are given information on the intelligence budget and detailed briefings on the operations of the various other intelligence services.

The Non-Selling of the Central Intelligence Agency

Publicity-Shy CIA Shuns

Public Relations

STATINTL

By Bob Woodward
Sentinel Reporter

"We have no public relations department," said the telephone operator at the Central Intelligence Agency after answering a call with the simple statement of the number called, "351-1100."

According to an agency spokesman, the CIA has "no press relations, no public relations. Most of the time we say, 'No comment.' . . . and always on the substance of intelligence, the method and sources."

In contrast to the \$30 million in Pentagon public relations spending reported in the controversial CBS-TV documentary, "The Selling of the Pentagon," the CIA does not appear to be very much in the public relations business.

Richard Helms, CIA director, however, broke a five year precedent last week and gave his first public speech, but public contact with the CIA is generally confined to recruitment of new employees and dealings with "patriotic people" who have traveled abroad, the agency spokesman explained.

The CIA "only receives 10 to 12 calls a day from the press, students, free lance writers and public," a spokesman said. He added, "This is an open democratic society. When I can answer, I do." The spokesman said he and his assistant are the only staff members who handle these few, public inquiries.

New CIA employees are recruited at "200 to 300 universities each year," he said. The chief foreign intelligence agency runs no TV ads, no radio ads and only an occasional printed advertisement, the spokesman said. When objections are filed about campus recruitment, the CIA moves to the nearest federal office building, he explained.

He said he could not disclose how many employees the CIA has or even discuss the CIA budget since it is only to be dealt with confidentially by Presidential Representatives

and Congressional committees.

Another informed government official estimated that the CIA has over 10,000 employees in the U.S., several thousand abroad on the payroll, and spends well over \$500 million a year.

"We are characterized as the silent service of the government," the official spokesman said.

Telephone callers to the CIA are quietly greeted by the operator with the number, 351-1100, instead of the agency name because "operators across the country could be heard opening their keys" to listen to conversations years ago when the name was used after a call was answered, the spokesman said.

The name on the CIA headquarters building in McLean, Va. was taken down years ago "during the Kennedy administration because of too many tourists," he remarked.

"Patriotic people" who call after traveling abroad are referred to a downtown Washington, D.C. office to give reports, the spokesman said. He would not give the address of this office.

If a telephone caller insists on giving information over the telephone and not in person, the CIA refuses, the spokesman said. "We assume it's a screwball," he added.

A request for information on the CIA brought the following information in the next mail: a 32-page pamphlet of quotations from U.S. Presidents from George Washington to Richard M. Nixon on the value of intelligence; a recruiting brochure on the "Intelligence Professions"; a small general description of the agency; and two magazine article reprints, one an interview with a former CIA director, Admiral William F. Raborn, and another asserting "Caps and gowns -- not cloaks and daggers -- hang in the guarded halls of 'spy' headquarters, actually a great center of area studies."

Helms is a Democrat but has been kept on as CIA director by President Nixon. An informed government source said it is likely Helms will remain the director, and Nixon has been pleased with his work, though initial intentions were only to keep the Jonson appointee on for one year after Nixon took office.

Last week Helms gave his first public speech in nearly five years as head of the agency. Speaking before the American Society of Newspaper Editors, April 14, Helms said the CIA was not an "invisible government -- a law unto itself, engaged in provocative, covert activities repugnant to a democratic society, and subject to no controls."

The law establishing the agency in 1947, Helms said, "specifically forbids the Central Intelligence Agency from having any police, subpoena, or law-enforcement powers . . . in short, we do not target on American citizens."

Helms went on to outline the specific Congressional and Presidential controls to which the CIA is subject. Emphasizing the restriction on CIA involvement in either politics, foreign policy, or even answering its critics, Helms said:

"The nation must to a degree take it on faith that we too are honorable men devoted to her service."

He attacked CIA critics who take "advantage of the traditional silence of those engaged in intelligence (and) say things that are either vicious, or just plain silly." Helms indirectly called a recent Ramparts magazine article alleging CIA involvement in the drug traffic in Laos as such an "example."

Asked about Helms' precedent-breaking speech, a CIA spokesman said it reflected "a general concern that built up over the years. People have been misled by the melodrama of spy stories. It was timely and he thought it was in the na-

The spokesman would neither confirm nor deny various newspaper speculations that Helms gave the speech because of recent attacks on surveillance by the FBI which is often linked with the CIA. Also, the CIA has been rather widely charged with extensive involvement in the Vietnam war. In his speech Helms said, "We cannot and must not take sides. The role of intelligence in policy formulation is limited to providing facts -- the agreed facts -- and the whole known range of facts."

STATINTL



Associated Press

CIA Director Helms addresses newspaper editors.

Russians' 1962 Aid Confirmed by CIA

By Chalmers M. Roberts

Washington Post Staff Writer

In his first public speech as CIA director, Richard Helms yesterday declared that "a number of well-placed and courageous Russians" helped the United States in identification of Soviet weapons in Cuba during the 1962 missile crisis.

He mentioned no names, but the reference clearly appeared to be to Col. Oleg Penkovsky, the Soviet intelligence officer who brought much information out during visits to London in the 16 months prior to the missile crisis. He was arrested that October and subsequently executed for treason.

"The Penkovsky Papers," published as a book in 1965, were widely believed to be based on CIA interrogations, and the claim was made in the introduction that Penkovsky's information was invaluable during the Cuba crisis. Talking to newsmen after the speech, Helms acknowledged that the Russians he mentioned included Penkovsky.

However, not until Helms' speech yesterday at a luncheon of the American Society of Newspaper Editors had an American official in a position to know come so close to crediting Penkovsky openly.

Helms detailed the kind of work the CIA and other U.S. intelligence agencies did at the time, trying to separate fact from fiction about what Soviet Premier Nikita S. Khrushchev was doing in Cuba. He then included this paragraph:

"Our intelligence files in Washington, however—thanks to U-2 photography of the Soviet Union and to a number of well-placed and courageous Russians who helped us—included a wealth of information on Soviet missile systems. We had descriptions or photographs of the missiles, their transporters and other associated equipment, and characteristic sites in the Soviet Union."

This enabled specialists, with the help of pictures of the threat," Helms said.

Much of Helms' speech was a defense of the CIA against charges it is an "invisible government." He denied reports the CIA is "somehow involved in the world drug traffic." Without mentioning recent charges against the FBI, Helms said that "we do not target on American citizens."

The closest Helms came to discussing the CIA's role in current policy issues was his reference to the ongoing strategic arms limitation talks. He said it would be "unthinkable" to conclude a SALT agreement with the Soviet Union "without the means for monitoring compliance."

He mentioned checking on both offensive and defensive missile systems with a special reference to the possibility raised in the Pentagon, that the Soviets might upgrade certain surface-to-air missile systems.

The United States "must have the means of detecting new developments which might convert one of the regular Soviet air defense missile systems into an ABM network," Helms said.

"We make no foreign policy," he said. "The nation must to a degree take it on faith that we too are honorable men devoted to her service. I can assure you that we are but I am precluded from demonstrating it to the public," he added.

Helms, who has been with CIA since its creation in 1947 and has been its director since mid-1966, declared that "we not only have no stake in policy debates" within the administration "but we cannot and must not take sides. The role of intelligence in policy formulation is limited to providing facts—the agreed facts—and the whole known range of facts—relevant to the problem under consideration."

The CIA under one of Helms' predecessors, Allen Dulles, was widely charged with advocacy in the Bay of Pigs debacle and in other covert activities. This was said to be a probe of the Bay of Pigs that set up the guidelines listed by Helms.

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Intelligence Shakeup?

THE PERSONAL security of every American is involved in the duties performed by U.S. agencies dealing with intelligence. It is to their interest that such agencies work efficiently and within the scope of the work assigned them.

PRESIDENT NIXON is pushing a check into intelligence agencies—the CIA and the STATE, JUSTICE and DEFENCE DEPARTMENTS — to see if coordination or consolidation is possible and, as importantly, to find if money can be saved.

Like every man who ever sat in the CHIEF EXECUTIVE's chair, NIXON is having difficulty keeping up with what his intelligence agencies do. He wants to know more about their activities, which he should, and the public, which has no access to such knowledge, needs to have the assurance that somebody is keeping tabs.

U.S. intelligence programs are far more loosely conducted than many imagine. There are 200,000 people employed in the field with expenditures estimated at \$3.5 billion annually. That is a lot of people and a lot of money that very little is known about.

Though Mr. NIXON needs no justification for seeking new ways to achieve more at less cost, the public is not reassured that the *quality* of U.S. intelligence work is as good as it is cracked up to be. In recent years, in fact, intelligence has become a dirty word in most liberal and some moderate circles. But in these days of global suspicion and strife, intelligence is essential; good intelligence is of inestimable value.

The PRESIDENT is to be commended for the effort. He is the first to undertake the drudgery and complex probing required to learn the depth and scope of espionage and domestic security vigilance.

To be sure, what he may find will scarcely be information to be made public. But for the first time, somebody in super-authority in Washington will know *what* is going on, whether it is strictly honest in intent, and how much it is costing.

From there, the PRESIDENT can satisfy his own need or make recommendations that Congress can act upon. Too little is known of U.S. intelligence activities that rightfully belongs in the public sector.